

Biochemistry.

This is for lack of a better name, organic chemistry. if you were to know that the living being can have small amounts of anything inside it, then it becomes much harder. as i have already said, the four main things you will find in the body of a living thing, especially human beings, is carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen. the rest are found in smaller amounts all over the place.

So, this field of study is about what happen int he body. of course, if you have followed, you will know about catalysis and other functions in the body that are triggered by certain things. this means, of course, that the body is completely reactive to nerves and chemicals, and, that the body works like a computer, being, if this or when this, then this.

The biochemistry for the body goes along the lines of removing poisons from the food we eat, leaving them to be put out in a 'toxic fecal mess.' the body draws all the things it needs from the 'fuels,' and then excretes the rest, as nearly everything we take into the body is poison. if it was not poison, why would the body push it out? if it has a use, it will be used, and if not, then it will be flushed.

So, the body 'sieves' stuff in our bodies to take the building components from the food or water. then, the body will suck those chemicals into the blood stream and they will find their ways to the blood cells and so forth.

The blood cells absorb the chemicals and molecules by acidity - the outside of the cells are always acidic, as, then they can break the fuel down to make it for the body to use. this is because the cells are aggressive, as they are 'burning' with a fire of sorts, and, then they will have electron bonds between the fuels and the cells. this is like making a cup of coffee, where you will put the coffee into water, which has a low ph value, but not enough to destroy our bodies.

Dipoles.

This is like a magnetic thing. i see on the wikipedia that the it is either a lesser charge that attracts a lesser charge, or, similar charge attracting a similar charge.

So, if we were to try to make sense of this, we could say that water would mix with something with less orbitals more quickly than something with more orbitals, as, the orbitals can attract or resist things. if it were water with gold, it would not mix, as the orbital difference is too high. if it was water with baryon, then the mixing would be easy as the mass and density is less, so;

If the mass of molten lead and molten gold were put together, they would mix, as, water would evaporate, yes? this means that similar things attract similar things, but, this is about dipoles, so;

It also makes sense to say dense things repel other things, yes? this is because the congestion or thing is so full of electrons, it will resist bonds with other things. think of how the air is made up - is it full of simple elements that are not dense? is it full of elements with less orbitals? of course!

Now, the field of static magnetic dipole is;



Originally Posted by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole>

$$B(\rho, z) = \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi(z^2 + \rho^2)^{3/2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{3z^2}{z^2 + \rho^2}}$$

Where B is the strength of the field.

From this we can see that $[3z^2] / [z^2 + p^2] =$ equals something to do with the sum, and, it is probably a positive number because $[p^2] = [3z]$ at least, so, $z > p$. this also says, by hook or by crook, that $[3z]$ is greater than $[p^2]$. this then also means that $[-B] = -B / [p/z]$ then flip it to a positive number. So, the strength of the field is equal to the number of orbitals inside of it - for each orbital is an electron, and each electron has a weight, and kinetic or potential energy is measured in mass times by 1/3 or the left over of the mass from the quarks to electrons and leptons and all that jazz.

Would it then be possible to count all energy in the universe as being made up of the left overs of the quarks to leptons and electrons and mesons and stuff, giving you a fixed value per atom per mass or any type?

Audio engineering.

An **audio engineer** is concerned with the *recording*, manipulation, mixing and reproduction of sound. Many audio engineers creatively use technologies to produce *sound* for *film*, *radio*, *television*, *music*, electronic products and *computer games*.^[1] Alternatively, the term **audio engineer** can refer to a *scientist* or professional *engineer* who holds a *B.Sc.* or *M.Sc.* who designs, develops and builds new audio technologies working within the field of *acoustical engineering*.^[2] Audio engineering concerns the creative and practical aspects of sounds including speech and music, as well as the development of new audio technologies and advancing scientific understanding of audible sound.^[2]

With audio engineering, they want to make sound travel through a electronic device with great speed and clarity. if they were to observe that each part of the device is made to make a certain noise, or that one device is made to make many noises, we would easily see there should be more devices for a better quality of sound. i mean, gates did make this in his garage, yes?

Now, if we were to have many smaller components, all feeding one speaker or 'outlet system,' then we would have something like a microphone for the whole of parliament, yes? imagine a lot of mikes feeding into the same speaker instead of having one microphone or whatever?

Differentiable manifolds.



Originally Posted

by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Differentiable_manifold

In mathematics, a **differentiable manifold** is a type of *manifold* that is locally similar enough to a *linear space* to allow one to do *calculus*. Any manifold can be described by a collection of *charts*, also known as an *atlas*. One may then apply ideas from calculus while working within the individual charts, since each chart lies within a linear space to which the usual rules of calculus apply. If the charts are suitably compatible (namely, the transition from one chart to another is *differentiable*), then computations done in one chart are valid in any other differentiable chart. In formal terms, a **differentiable manifold** is a *topological manifold* with a globally defined *differential structure*. Any topological manifold can be given a differential structure locally by using the *homeomorphisms* in its atlas and the standard differential structure on a linear space. To induce a global differential structure on the local coordinate systems induced by the homeomorphisms, their *composition* on chart intersections in the atlas must be differentiable functions on the corresponding linear space. In other words, where the domains of charts overlap, the

coordinates defined by each chart are required to be differentiable with respect to the coordinates defined by every chart in the atlas. The maps that relate the coordinates defined by the various charts to one another are called transition maps.

Differentiability means different things in different contexts including: *continuously differentiable*, *k times differentiable*, *smooth*, and *holomorphic*. Furthermore, the ability to induce such a differential structure on an abstract space allows one to extend the definition of differentiability to spaces without global coordinate systems. A differential structure allows one to define the globally differentiable *tangent space*, differentiable functions, and differentiable *tensor* and *vector* fields. Differentiable manifolds are very important in *physics*. Special kinds of differentiable manifolds form the basis for physical theories such as *classical mechanics*, *general relativity*, and *Yang-Mills theory*. It is possible to develop a calculus for differentiable manifolds. This leads to such mathematical machinery as the *exterior calculus*. The study of calculus on differentiable manifolds is known as *differential geometry*.

This is all about making maps. the way i see it, you don't need all the calculus if you understand all the symbols and use those instead. for example, the way to find the distance between two points would be with a protractor and a few symbols representing depth and area, namely, S and D.

So, if we were to make a map of somewhere and use these symbols, we could say that the equator is the line we are measuring off of, and then the angles, and then the distance, and then the new values for S and D.

Now, to find out where the start point should be, it obviously should be at g.m.t. and the equator, yes?



In *mathematics*, the **discrete exterior calculus (DEC)** is the extension of the *exterior calculus* to *discrete* spaces including *graphs* and *finite element meshes*. DEC methods have proved to be very powerful in improving and analyzing finite element methods: for instance, DEC-based methods allow the use of highly non-uniform meshes to obtain accurate results. Non-uniform meshes are advantageous because they allow the use of large elements where the process to be simulated is relatively simple, as opposed to a fine resolution where the process may be complicated (e.g., near an obstruction to a fluid flow), while using less computational power than if a uniformly fine mesh were used.



Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrete_exterior_calculus

In finite element analysis, the first stage is often the approximation of the domain of interest by a *triangulation*, T . For example, a curve would be approximated as a union of straight line segments; a surface would be approximated by a union of triangles, whose edges are straight line segments, which themselves terminate in points. Topologists would refer to such a construction as a *simplicial complex*. The boundary operator on this triangulation/simplicial complex T is defined in the usual way: for example, if L is a directed line segment from one point, a , to another, b , then the boundary ∂L of L is the formal difference $b - a$.

So, we could say that ∂L is equal to b^2 minus a^2 for the complete sum?

Commutative algebra.

Commutative algebra is the branch of *algebra* that studies *commutative rings*, their *ideals*, and *modules* over such rings. Both *algebraic geometry* and *algebraic number theory* build on commutative algebra. Prominent examples of commutative rings include *polynomial rings*, rings of *algebraic integers*, including the ordinary *integers*



, and *p-adic integers*. [1] Commutative algebra is the main technical tool in the local study of *schemes*.

*The study of rings which are not necessarily commutative is known as **noncommutative algebra**; it includes **ring theory, representation theory, and the theory of Banach algebras**.*

This is the study of rings, as has been said already, and i have a feeling i can make it easier.

This seems to all be about integers. if it is that there are integers in the ring, well, typically there a 360 or so, yes? this means that they need to find the degrees and the distance of the lines, then find the same to the other lines, then make shapes out of them, yes?

So, if we were to check out the rounded angles between the 'points' we will have 'rings,' yes? if we were to find the ratio of angle to area, we would need to say it is 360 millimeters to a millimeter ring, or, to be more specific, we can only fit eight points around it, so;

If we have a 'meter' circle around the 'point,' then we would have 360 points, and, the area would be 4 meters square, yes?

This means we have a 4 meters for every meter the ring goes out, of course. then, the distance from the center to the outer point should be halved and then squared, yes?

The way i see it, the third world nearly always supplies the services that are very basic to the people. but as for the state employees, they need a hand up, because of the differences in pay between groups.

So, how do we make more money for the employees themselves without raising taxes or brute forcing the system? i have a few ideas!

The police should be able to sell weapons they do not need anymore to scarp metal, or, at shotting ranges, second hand, of course. only allowing people with a firearms license have access to guns would not be a problem surely?

How about if the municipal workers were to offer gardening services, they could make a little more money on the side? imagine having a experienced 'worker person' do you garden for you? they could also act as 'consultants' with regards to what manure to use or how to employ a long forgotten bore hole, for example? maybe they could also sell packets for refuse and stuff in their own time - imagine someone coming to the garbage men and saying they do not have a packet, and it is all falling all over the place - they could sell them a big black bag or two to put it neatly next time. quite a nominal charge, of course. then, they could also sell newspapers, magazine subscriptions, and things like that?

Maybe if the hospitals were to have call outs, they could charge a little bit more for check ups and consultations? this would be optional, of course - the doctor can either go out there to check or they do not, up to them, of course.

The state of the third world leaves a lot of people working for the state. this means that the state gets extra tax money to supply basic service delivery - more than the first world where services are privatized.

So, how do we get the state employees more breaks? if we were to observe that the way the state pays people, they collect taxes from them too, then they could do away with taxes for the state employees, yes?

If you agree that people that work with service delivery should not pay taxes, say so! Yes!

What about if the state was to commission base bonuses each

month? this could be instead of a christmas bonus, yes? they could all get like ten percent extra each month, or up to ten percent extra each month. this will prevent waste at year end when people get tipsy or excited and 'waste' their money.

Maybe if we were to organize fines or something for people that do not make it easy for the state to do their jobs, or, for lack of a better term, bad citizens, we could raise funds to be shared among various parties? the traffic department has a fine system, why not make it available for all state workers, on various grounds?

Then, they could also, in the city center, make a law where businesses and shops need to keep their stuff up to date with regards to the state of the business, or, like painting walls or fixing plumbing? this would impact negatively on the tourist industry in my city, and, the state workers could issue fines for these too?

How about we offer training to the state workers at a discount? this will mean that the state could organize a lot of education or training to the 'workers' in bulk at a discount from the place, and knock off certain amounts from the pay packets?

Now, what if we were to charge people a tax for the use of wifi? this can be set up everywhere and will cover all people that use it, but it will cost a little bit more on income tax? this is like medical aid, of course, you don't need to use it but sometimes you must pay it.

Now pensions are not enough.

In south africa, we have a pension system for some of the retired people. this comes to about two hundred dollars a month, which is not a lot.

To provide more for the elderly, we need to take into account first that there are no masses of old people out on the street. this means they must be a burden on someone, yes? if that is the case, and it might be, then they either need more money or a chance to 'work from home.'

So, what jobs can old people do from home for minimum wage added to their pension or something? i suppose they could have a phone in thing where they listen to people and give advice? maybe they could work in advertising? this would be where they remember products and adverts they saw that they remember, and then 'remix' them for today? so far we might have a few opportunities for the elderly.

But that is not enough! we need more jobs for the elderly, or, that include the elderly in the job so they can get paid a bit more.

So, maybe they could use their wisdom and life experiences to sell their stories to the media, or, the stories that they are familiar with, if any good. i know there are people around that would look to such a great story as being quite interesting, maybe even history students could verify things with them for projects?

Maybe if they were to sample foods for the industry, or even 'sell their bodies' for medical testing, well, they could make a buck there too, yes? if they were to act as consultants, in their free time, they have a lot of knowledge about how things work without computers, so would make it much easier for people to work with computers to help them, yes?

If they were to be flushed with my youth serum, they would be able to work again, of course, too.

If the elderly were to get more money from the state, then they would be able to spend more money from the state, creating more taxation and then more money for the state out of their own pockets. but, this leads to corruption maybe, so would not go down well.

On the other hand, if the state was to up their pensions, it is nucleated in practice, as, the money goes from the state to the elderly to the wholesale to the taxation to the g.d.p.

But, that is me being lazy again!

So, if they were to make a deal with a certain supermarket, they could pledge to buy only there and then get discounts. how does that sound?